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29th August 2006

CMS Conference Report

CMS status

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On behalf of CMS Collaboration

Abstract

The status of the construction and installation of the CMS detector is reviewed. The 4T magnet is cold since end of February. Its commissioning up to the nominal field started in July allowing data taking with cosmics in which elements of the final detector are involved. All big mechanical pieces equipped with muons chambers have been assembled in the surface hall SX5. Since mid July the detector is closed with commissioned HCAL, 2 ECAL supermodules and representative elements of the silicon tracker. The trigger system as well as the DAQ are tested with cosmics.

After the completion of the physics TDR, CMS is now ready for the promising signal hunting.

PACS: CMS, Assembly, Magnet, Tracker, Calorimeter, Muon

Presented at "Physics at LHC", Krakow, July 4th 2006

1 CMS detector and collaboration

The Compact Muon Solenoid (CMS) is a general-purpose proton-proton detector designed to run at the highest luminosity at the LHC [1]. The detector (Fig. 1) is built around a long (13 m) and large bore ($\phi = 5.9$ m) high-field (4T) super-conducting solenoid leading to a compact design for the muon spectrometer. The magnetic flux is returned through ~ 1.5 m of saturated iron yoke (1.8 T) instrumented with muon chambers.

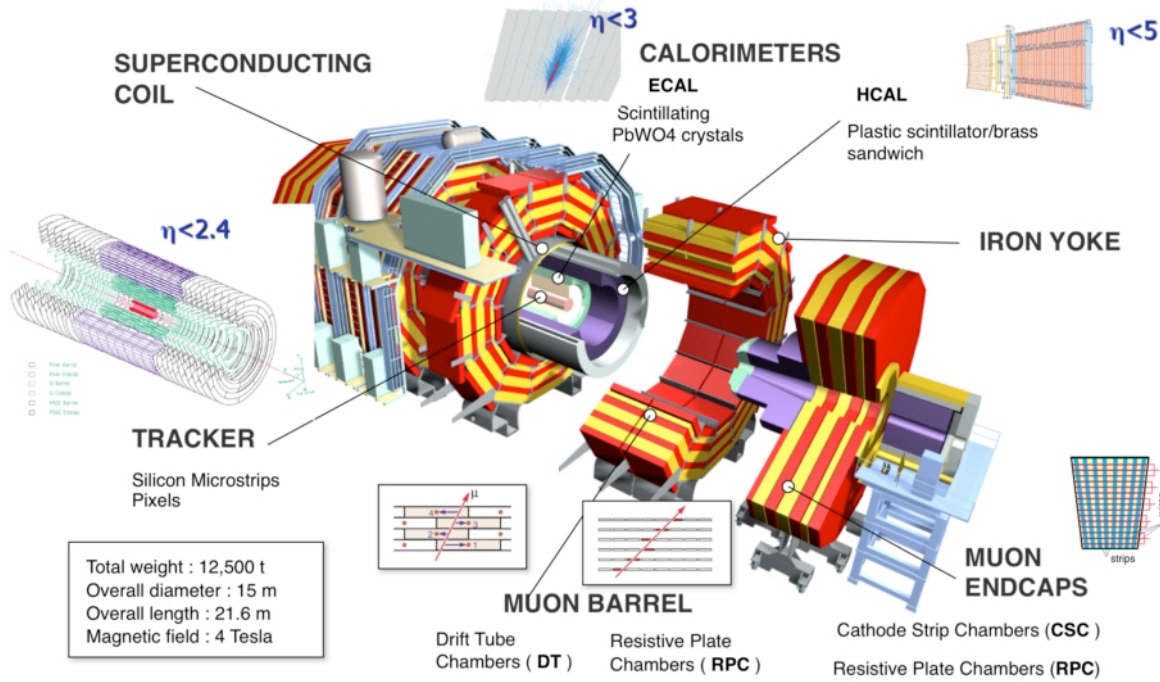


Figure 1. Overview of the CMS detector

From the beginning CMS was designed to be accessible and maintainable. The barrel yoke is sectioned in five wheels (YB-2, YB-1, YB0, YB+1 and YB+2) movable on rails with air pads. The central wheel (YB0, ~ 2000 tons) supports the vacuum tank containing the super-conducting coil, the vacuum tank in turn supports the barrel calorimeters (900 tons), which support the full tracker. The endcap yokes are made of three iron disks each (YE1, YE2 and YE3), which can be opened to access the endcap muon chambers. The first endcap disks (YE+1 and YE-1) support the 300 tons endcap calorimeters. The CMS Collaboration consists currently of 2030 physicists and engineers from 176 institutes in 36 countries.

2. CMS detector assembly overview

The CMS experimental cavern (Fig. 2) is now delivered and ready to receive detector elements as soon as the magnet commissioning is achieved. Heavy lifting operations to transfer CMS underground will start immediately after the magnet test is finished. The system (Figs. 3) has been validated and is ready for operation. The heaviest element (YB0) will be in the cavern by Christmas 2006. All detector elements will be in place by early February 2007.

Installation and commissioning of the muon chambers on the magnet yoke is largely made. Figure 4 presents detector's equipped heavy pieces, during this Summer process of detector closing procedure on the surface.



Figure 2. Main CMS cavern, ready to receive the detector

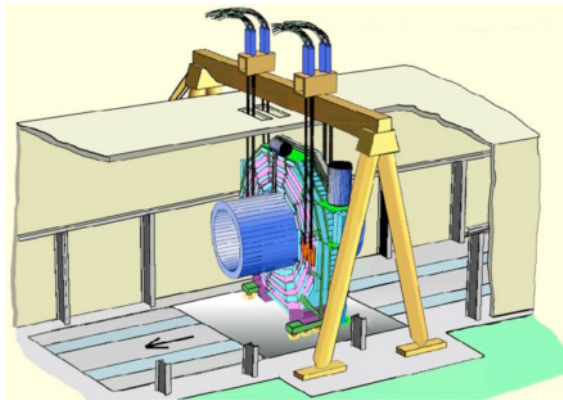


Figure 3. Heavy lifting principle (left). Elements of the crane (right) as installed on P5

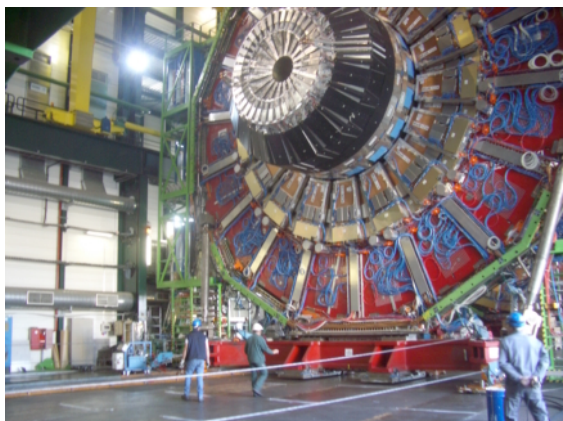


Figure 4. CMS assembly process: YE1 (left) equipped with the muons chambers and calorimeters sliding on the floor towards YB3 (right).

3 Towards a working detector: the Cosmic Challenge

3.1 CMS solenoid achievement

Figure 5 shows the insertion of the 4 Tesla coil into the vacuum tank. The coil is made of 5 modules each of length 2.5m. To reach 4 Tesla four layers of reinforced superconducting cable are necessary. For the nominal current of 20 kA the radial magnetic pressure reaches 64 atmospheres and the stored energy is 2.7 GJ! The five coil modules have been wound at Ansaldo in Genova, Italy. The 5 modules have been assembled vertically as a single coil in SX5 on a swiveling platform, which was used to turn the coil in the horizontal position and insert it in the outer shell of the vacuum tank supported by YB0. During early spring 2006 the coil was cooled down up to its working temperature without any problem. Figure 5 (right) gives the coil cool down curves as recorded during the 4 weeks of the operation. The magnet is now in its commissioning procedure to supply the 20 kA and deliver the nominal 4T field.

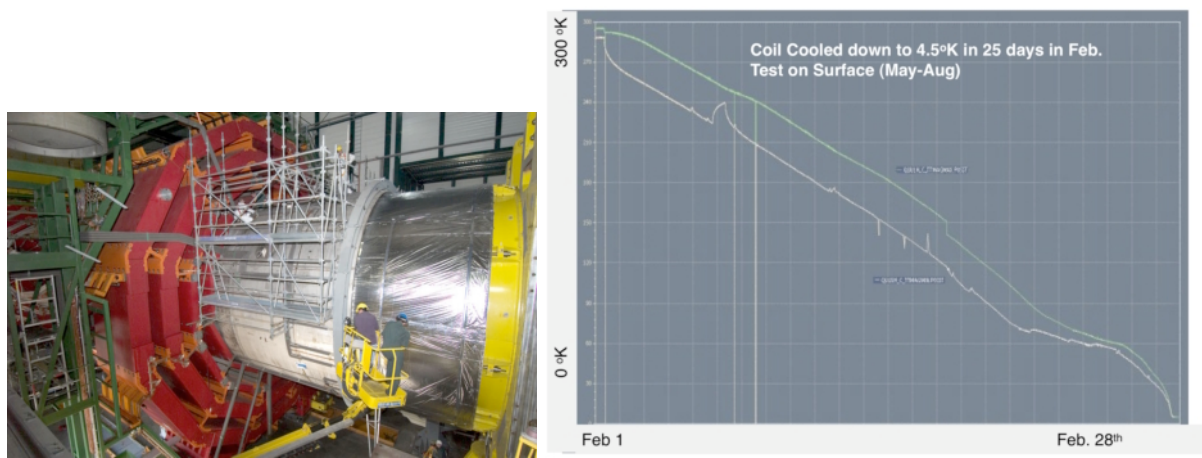


Figure 5. The coil insert (left) in the vacuum tank supported by YB0 and the coil cooled down curve (right).

3.2 The Cosmic Challenge

The magnet commissioning procedure spread over about 6 weeks will produce for the first time in the surface hall the 4T field. This operation time is used to record cosmic data in the installed detector elements. The muons chambers are used to define the trigger and to start the data acquisition to record the HCAL, ECAL and Tracker data. Figure 6 shows the installed elements inside the magnet.

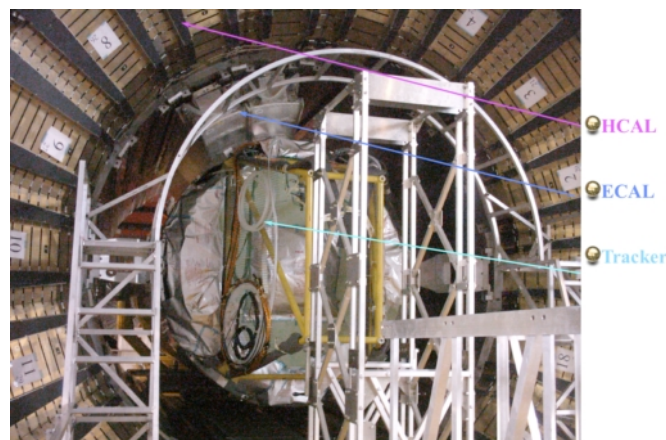


Figure 6. HCAL, ECAL and Tracker elements installed inside the magnet for the Cosmic Challenge.

3.3 Detector response to muons

For the first time end of July 2006, CMS has seen in the drift tubes (Fig. 7 right) tracks curved by the magnetic field.

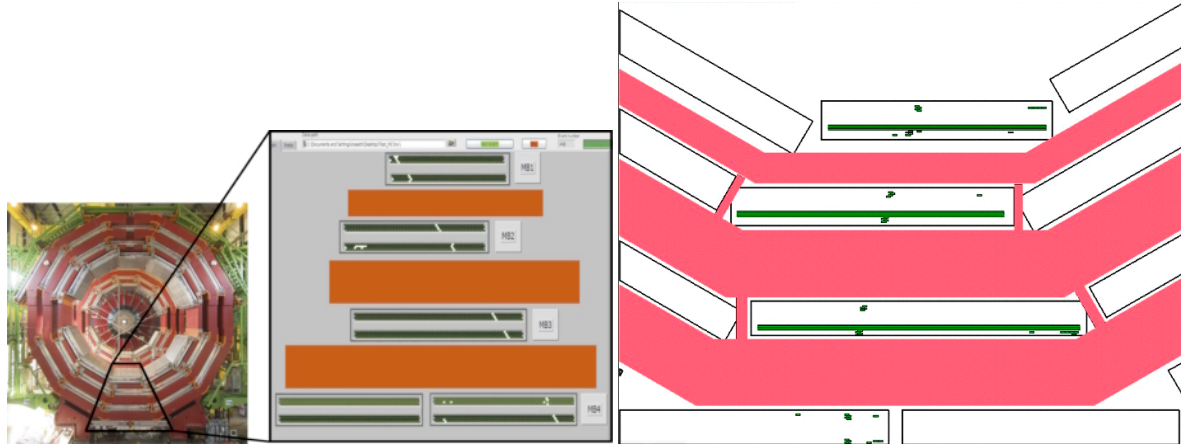


Figure 7. Muon data recorded in CMS DT chambers without magnetic field (left) and with field on (right)

Figure 8 shows muons data as recored by the HCAL and the Forward Tracker (TEC) during their validation phases. All ECAL SuperModules are also tested with cosmic muons providing the first crystal inter-calibration constants.

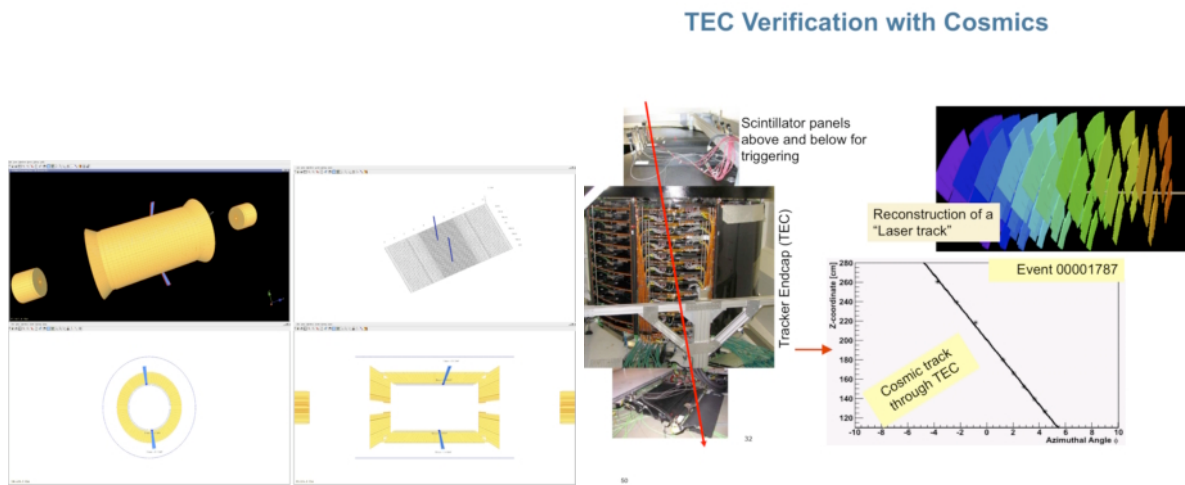


Figure 8. Muon event in the HCAL (left) and in the TEC tracker (right)

4 CMS detector construction status.

4.1 Muon chambers

The CMS muon system involves 3 types of chambers: Drift Tubes (DT) in the barrel, Cathode Strip Chambers (CCS) in the endcaps and RPCs both in the barrel and in the endcaps used for the trigger.

Centrally produced muons are such measured three times, in the inner tracker and in the return flux. They are then identified and measured in four Muon Barrel stations (MB) inserted in the five barrel yoke wheels. Special

care has been taken to avoid pointing cracks and to maximize the geometric acceptance. Each muon station contains two superlayers (SL) of four planes of aluminum drift tubes oriented along the z-axis designed to give a muon vector in r - ϕ space, with $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ precision in position and better than 1 mrad in direction. The first 3 stations also contain one superlayer of four planes of orthogonal drift tubes measuring the θ coordinate. The 250 MB chambers have been built in four production sites: CIEMAT, Aachen, Legnaro and Torino. Dubna and IHEP, Protvino have produced the plates and I-beam electrodes.

The endcap muon system also consists of four Muon Endcap stations (ME). Each station consists of six planes of Cathode Strip Chambers (CSCs). The chambers are arranged such that all muon tracks traverse four stations at all rapidities, including the transition region between the barrel and the endcaps. The complete endcap muon system consists of 540 ME chambers. The 108 ME4 chambers of the fourth station have been staged. In total, the 432 ME chambers have been delivered by FNAL, US, PNPI-St Petersburg, Russia, IHEP-Beijing, China and Dubna, Russia.

The four muon stations include RPC triggering planes that also identify the bunch crossing and enable a cut on the muon transverse momentum at the first trigger level. A new conceptual design of the RPC trigger algorithm confirmed that a noise below 10 Hz/cm^2 is needed for safe triggering in the barrel region. All chambers have been produced by General Tecnica, Italy. The production of endcap RPCs has been done in Korea.

The full CMS muon system is now installed and commissioned. Figure 9 shows two endcap disks fully equipped with CCS and RPCs. Figure 10 shows the foreseen precisions performance of the CMS muon system.

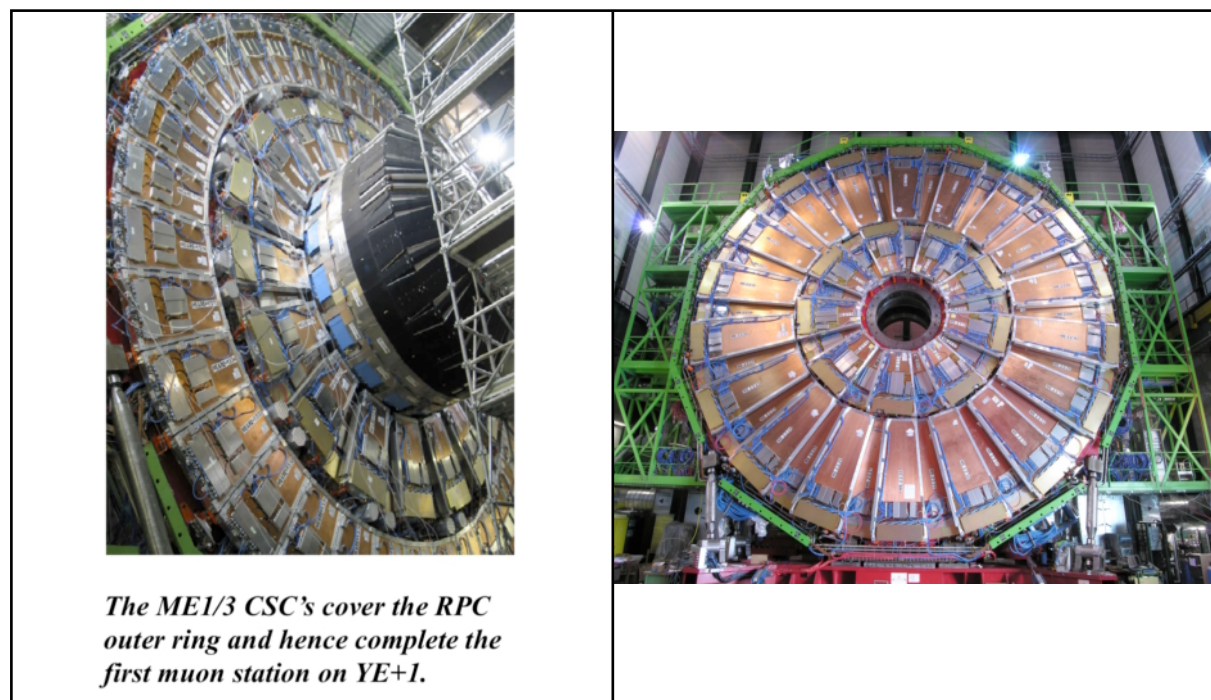


Figure 9. Two endcap disks equipped with muon chambers

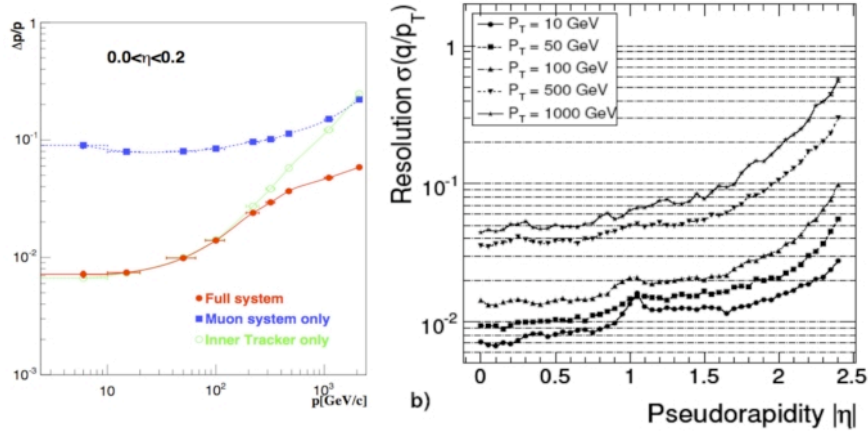


Figure 10. Performance of the CMS muon system

4.2 Hadron calorimeter : HCAL

The coil radius is large enough to install essentially all the calorimetry inside and hence avoid the coil-calorimeter interference. The Hadron Calorimeter (HCAL) in the central region ($|\eta| < 3$) is a copper (brass)/scintillator sampling calorimeter. It consists of a barrel part (HB) supported on rails by the vacuum tank and of two endcaps (HE) supported by the endcap magnet yoke. The transition region barrel/endcap has been optimized to avoid dead regions and pointing cracks. Scintillators placed around the coil detect late fluctuations of hadronic showers in the barrel region and form the hadronic outer (HO) system. The light is channelled by clear fibres fused to wavelength shifting fibres embedded in scintillator plates. The light is detected by photodetectors that can provide gain and operate in high axial magnetic fields (proximity focussed hybrid photodiodes, HPDs). Coverage up to rapidities of 5.0 is provided by a steel/quartz fibre calorimeter (HF). The Cerenkov light emitted in the quartz fibres is detected by photomultipliers. Each half-barrel of HB is made of 18 wedges. All the wedges made of brass material have been fabricated by Felguerra Industry in Spain.

Figure 11 (left) shows the 18 assembled wedges making a half-barrel at it insert into the coil. Figure 11 (right) gives the foreseen jet E_T and jet-jet Mass resolutions.

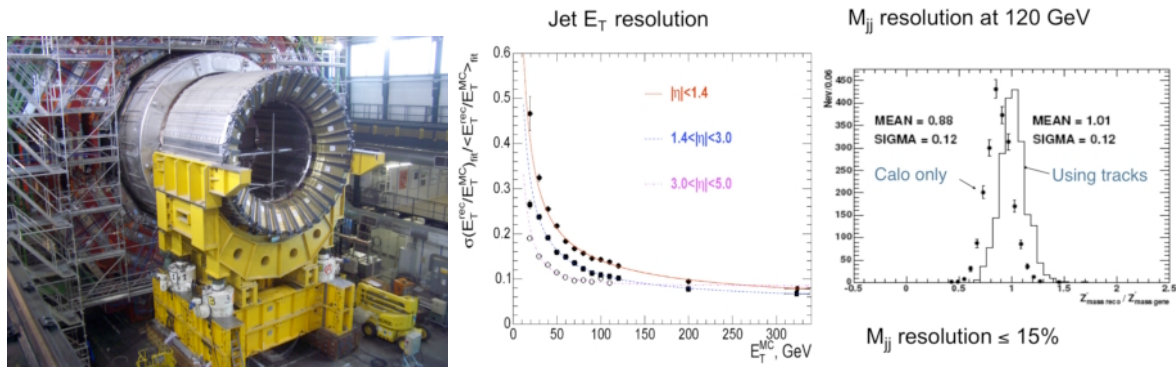


Figure 11. Half barrel HCAL insertion into the magnet coil (left). Jet E_T and Mass jet-jet resolutions (right)

4.3 Electromagnetic calorimeter : ECAL

The high precision electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL) of CMS is made of dense lead tungstate ($PbWO_4$) crystals (61200 for the barrel and 7324 for each endcap). It fits well the compact design of CMS.



Figure 12. First two ECAL SM inserted into the HCAL for the Cosmic Challenge.

The scintillation light is detected by silicon avalanche photodiodes (APDs) in the barrel region (EB, $|\eta| < 1.48$) and vacuum phototriodes (VPTs) in the endcap region (EE, $1.48 < |\eta| < 3.0$). ECAL surrounds the tracker volume and the photodetectors have to work in the 4T magnetic field. Photon-pizero separation in the forward region requires a preshower detector (ES) in front of the crystals. The preshower system (ES) is installed in front of the endcap calorimeter ($1.6 \leq |\eta| \leq 2.6$). At present 22 SM are fully integrated and validated in the electronics integration center. Until now 16 have been intercalibrated with cosmics. A total of 30 SM will be installed into the HCAL before these detectors goes down to the cavern to be inserted into the coil. Figure 12 shows two SM placed inside the HCAL for the Cosmic Challenge. Figure 13 gives the achieved design performance of the ECAL.

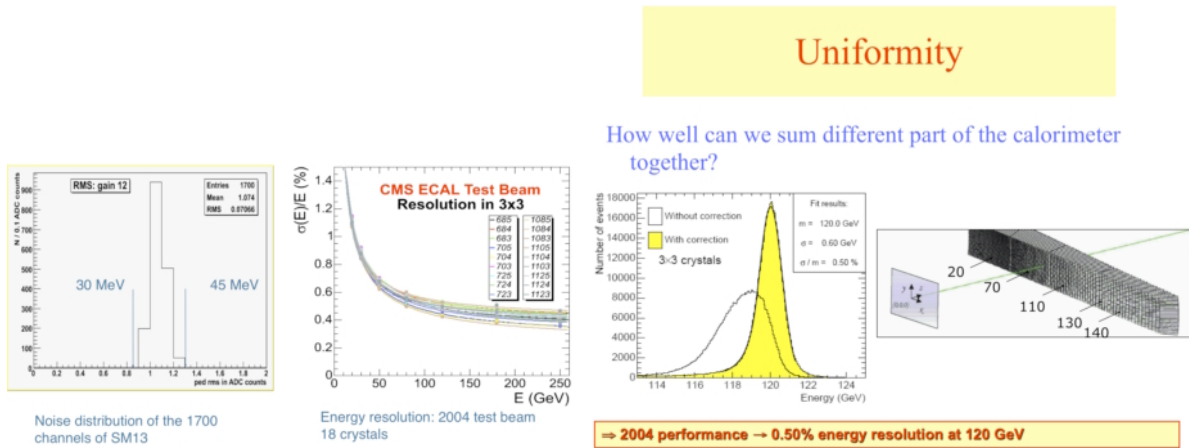


Figure 13. Performance of the ECAL. On the left, the achieved electronics noise (40 MeV/channel) and the achieved resolution for a 3x3 crystal matrix. On the right the corrected energy measurement for a widely illuminated SM area. The achieved resolution for 120 GeV electrons was measured to be 0.5%.

4.4 Tracker

The volume available for tracking is a cylinder of 6m long and 1.2m in radius. The whole volume is filled with 210 m² of silicon strip sensors, comprising 10M channels, and ~40M silicon pixels close to the interaction re-

gion. The whole tracker volume will be maintained at -10°C in dry atmosphere to minimize the effects of radiation damage of the silicon detectors. Stereo information is provided by back-to-back microstrip detectors with strips at a small angle. The Silicon Strip Tracker (SST) is made of 3 independent mechanical structures: the Tracker Outer Barrel (TOB), the Tracker Inner Barrel (TIB) and Inner Disks (TID) and the Tracker End-Caps (TEC) Fig. 14 (left). The SST has silicon detectors of two different thicknesses: $320\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ in the inner region ($r < 600\text{mm}$) and $500\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ in the outer region. A highly automated procedure was needed to assemble the sensors plus hybrids into modules. A total of 16,000 silicon modules have been assembled. System tests of small parts of the tracker (TEC petal, TOB rod, and TIB shell) have been carried out and have shown that the signals are clean (low spurious noise). The rapidity coverage of the tracker is $-2.5 < |\eta| < 2.5$. All high pt charged particles, produced in the central rapidity region, are reconstructed with a momentum precision of $\Delta p_t / p_t \approx 0.005 + 0.15\text{ pt}$ (pt in TeV). High track finding efficiencies are achieved for high pt tracks even inside jets.

The baseline pixel system consists of 3 barrel layers and 2 forward disks. Figure 14 (right) shows a picture of the design principle of the pixel detector. The mechanics of the pixel system have been designed to allow independent insertion with the beam pipe in place. The insertion procedure has been tested on a full-scale mechanical mockup.

Figure 15 and 16 show respectively silicon tracker and pixel achieved elements.

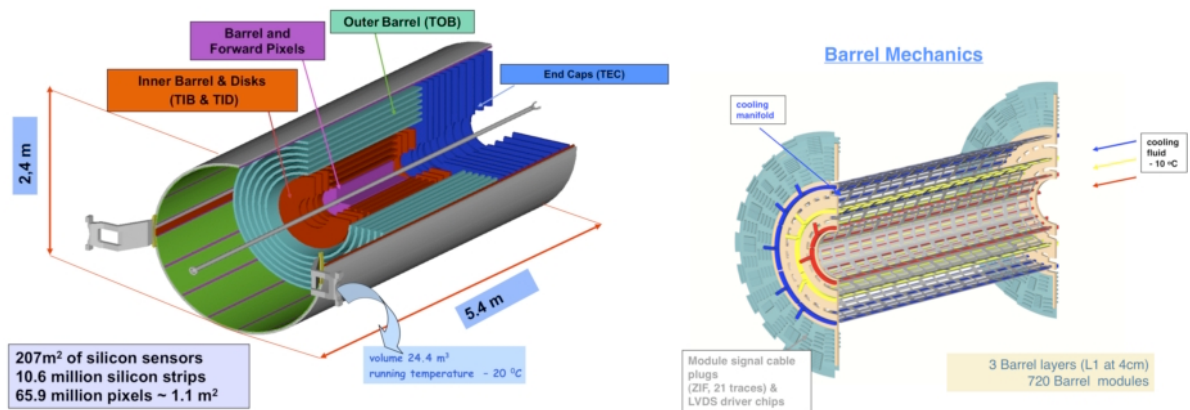


Figure 14. Silicon tracker design (left). On the right the barrel mechanics for the pixel detector.

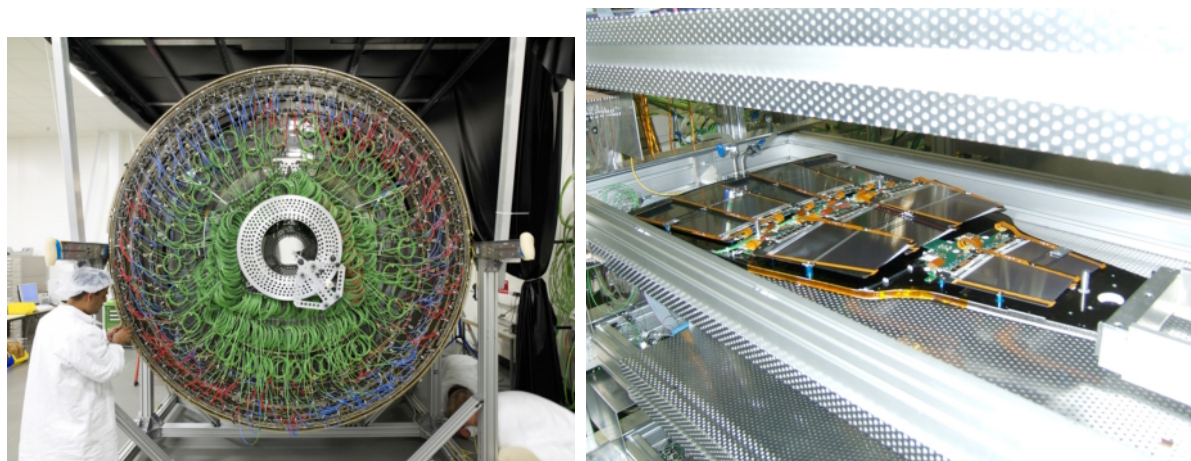


Figure 15. The completed Tracker Inner Barrel (TIB) on the left. A TEC petal on the right

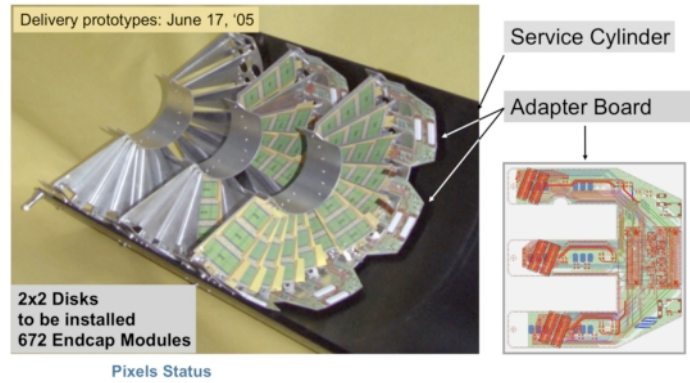


Figure 16. First final pixel detector elements

4.5 CMS trigger and DAQ schemes

The trigger and data acquisition consists of four parts: the front-end detector electronics, the calorimeter and muon first level trigger processors, the readout network and an on-line event filter system. The first two parts are synchronous and pipelined with a pipeline depth corresponding to $\approx 3\mu\text{s}$. The latter two are asynchronous and based on industry standard data communication components and commercial PCs. The resources that would have been required for a hardware second level trigger processors are invested in a high bandwidth ($\approx 500\text{ Gbit/s}$) readout network and in the event filter processing power ($10^6\text{--}10^7\text{ MIPs}$), both of which are more suitable for upgrading as commercially available technology develops. The CMS Level-1 trigger decision is based upon the presence of physics objects such as muons, photons, electrons, and jets, as well as global sums of E_t and missing E_t (to find neutrinos). The Level-1 Trigger as described in Technical Design Report [2] is outlined in Fig. 18 (left).

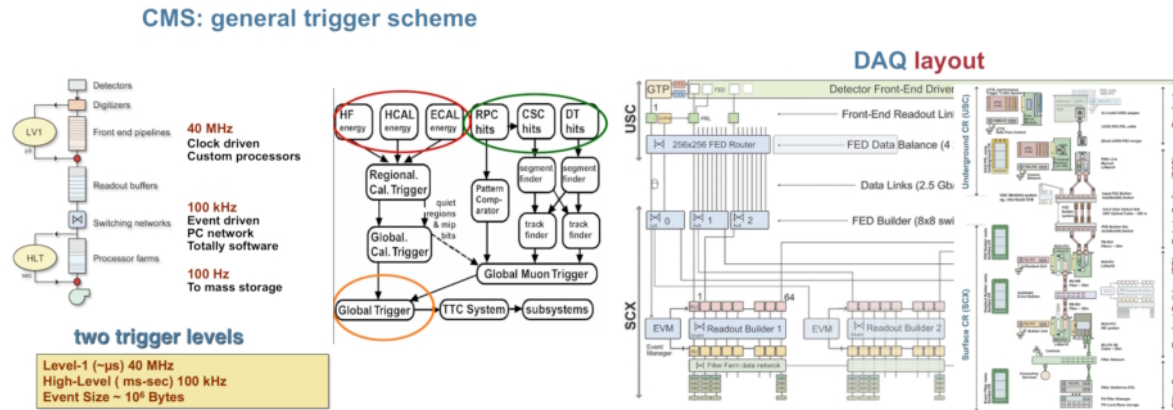


Figure 18. The DAQ system (right) is made of 8 independent systems (slices). Each slice consists of 64 RUs, a 64x64 EVB and 64 BUs and associated filter units. A slice can read up to 12.5 kHz.

The DAQ system (Fig. 18 right) has to assemble the data from the triggered event, contained in about 500 front-end buffers (readout units, RUs), into a single processor in a "farm" for executing physics algorithms (so-called High Level Trigger or HLT algorithms) so that the input rate of 100 kHz is reduced to the 100 Hz of sustainable physics at high luminosity. The size of a raw data event in CMS is 1 Mbyte. The DAQ system consists of 8 independent slices able to handle 12.5 kHz of L1 rate each. This modularity allows to start with a reduced system at low luminosity and to progressively add more slices as the luminosity increases. The corresponding TDR [2] describes in detail a scenario for a starting luminosity of $2 \times 10^{33}\text{ cm}^{-2}\text{ s}^{-1}$. For the first physics run starting in 2007

the initial DAQ will consist of only 4 slices, which limits the L1 trigger rate at 50 kHz. This design allows natural commissioning phases (Staging). Single farm design provides also a maximum flexibility for the physics selection. It was shown with realistic algorithms that the plan of a farm consisting of 1000 dual CPUs to reduce the rate from 50 kHz to 100 Hz of good physics data is working. Results have confirmed the feasibility of the proposed DAQ design.

The setup is presently under test in the Cosmic Challenge to evaluate all the software and hardware components

5 Towards physics

CMS just achieved its physics design reports [3]. In the proceedings of the conference many results issued from that work have been presented in detail. Figure 17 shows some of the most striking results related with the Higgs boson production at LHC[4].

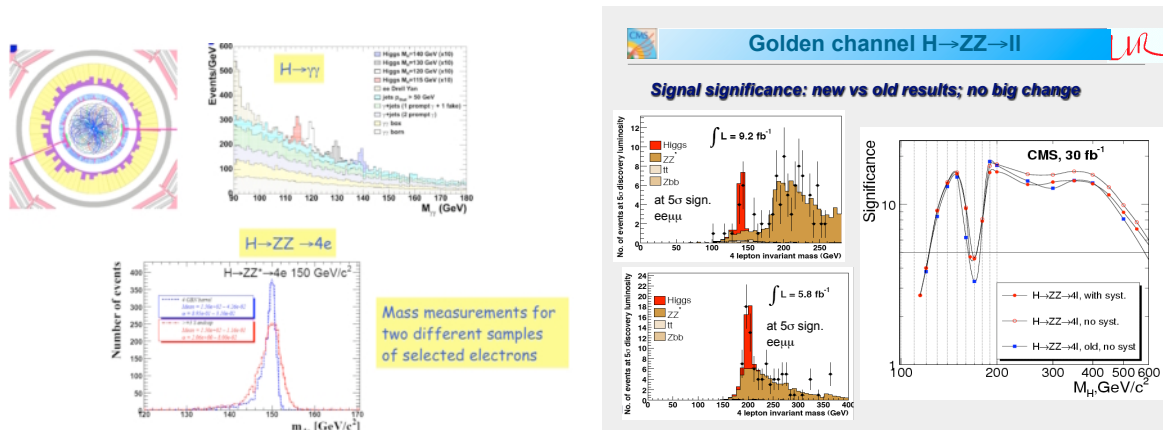


Figure 17. Higgs discovery potential with the CMS detectors

10 Conclusion

CMS is following an assembly sequence that allows a complete detector (except for ME4/2 and 3rd forward pixel layer) to be ready for the first physics run. Presently the 4T solenoid is in its commissioning phase. Figure 19 shows an event taken in August with a field of 3.95 Tesla during the Cosmic Challenge and showing active muon, HCAL, ECAL and Tracker detectors.

The muon system as well as the HCAL are delivered and used in the present Cosmic Challenge combined with the magnet reception tests. First curved tracks have been observed in the involved detector elements (Muons, HCAL, ECAL and Tracker) placed in the magnetic field. The ECAL barrel will be in place before the first LHC collisions as well as the Tracker which after its commissioning phase starting this Autumn, will be inserted inside the calorimeters in April 2007. The pixel detector will be installed during the 2008 shut down as well as the EndCap ECAL and the preshower.

The proposed detector will be able to exploit the physics potential of the first physics run at medium luminosity ($\sim 2 \cdot 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ s}^{-1}$) for which an integrated luminosity of the order of 10 fb^{-1} could be accumulated during the first Year of operation (30% efficiency). With 10 fb^{-1} most of the standard model Higgs can be probed. SUSY squarks and gluino with masses up to about 2 TeV can be discovered in the jet plus missing E_t channel. For these discoveries full acceptance must be maintained. The installation of a complete barrel and endcap ECAL for the first physics run is vital to discovering a Higgs below a mass of 140 GeV.

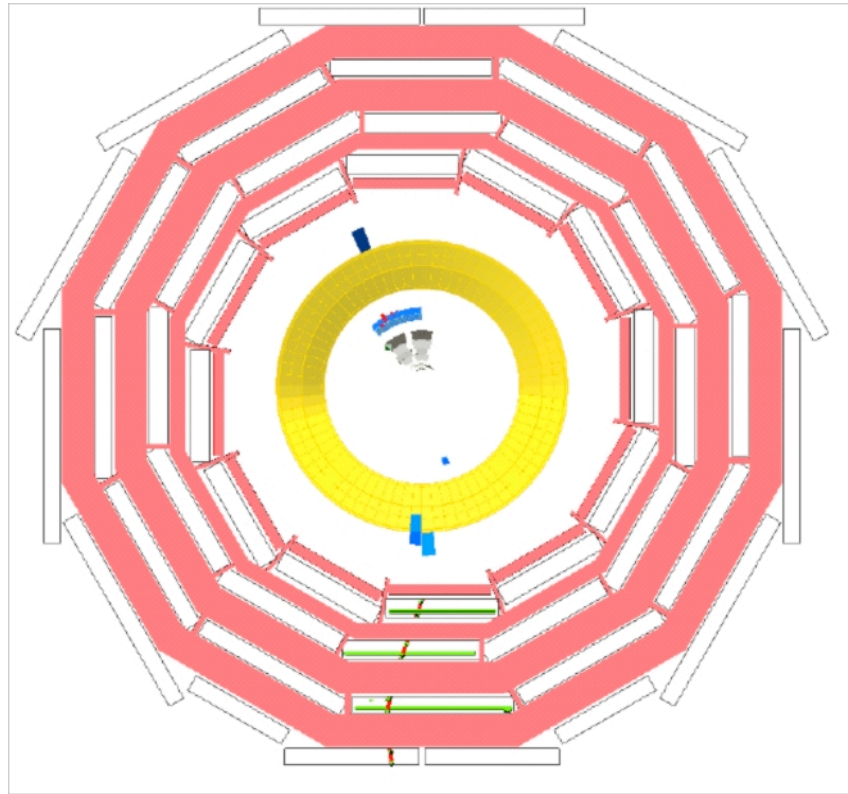


Figure 19. An event display taken in August with a field of 3.95 Tesla during the Cosmic Challenge and showing active muon, HCAL ECAL and Tracker detectors.

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